HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1822. No. 133.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS

FOR THE YADKIN DISTRICT, N. C.

1st. For Granville circuit, in Granville county, at Rock-Spring meeting house, about twelve miles east of Oxford, to commence on Saturday the 24th of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

2d. For Franklin circuit, in Franklin county, Va. at Mount-Zion meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 7th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

3d. For Yadkin circuit, in Wilkes county, at the Union meeting house, about two miles east of Wilksborough, to commence on Saturday the 21st of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

4th. For Iredel circuit, in Iredel county, at Snow creek meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 28th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

5th. For Salisbury circuit, in Montgomery county, about forty miles below Salisbury, on the north side of the Yadkin river, at Centre meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 5th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

6th. For Granville circuit, in Orange county, about 15 miles north-east of Hillsborough, at Bethel meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 12th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Star will please insert the above appointments in his paper.

Lewis Skidmore.

Aug. 13. 31—

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the Cross-roads on the first Thursday in September next. A Camp-Meeting will also be held at the same place, commencing on the same day. The friends of Zion are invited to attend

J. Witherspoon, *Stated Clerk.*

☞ Editors friendly to the cause of Christ are requested to give the above a few insertions. 30—

Land for Sale.

THE suscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 26th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, nine miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,
James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822. 32—tds

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to publish the above in his paper for eight weeks.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lot, with the improvements thereon, in the town of Hillsborough. The dwelling house is well calculated for a small family, and is situated near an excellent spring. He will take in part payment a good work horse, and the balance in good notes, bearing interest from the date, and indorsed by the purchaser if required. For further information in my absence inquire of Thomas Clancy, esq.

Levi M'Collum

August 5. 30—3wp

GROCERIES,

Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber has on hand the following, besides many other articles; all of which will be sold on a moderate advance for *cash only*.

3 hhds. 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar,
400 lbs. White Havana ditto,
Loaf ditto,
2750 lbs. prime green Coffee,
5 hhds. Molasses,
Honey,
1 chest Imperial,
1 doz. Canisters, 2 lbs. each, } TEAS,
1 chest Young Hyson,
Genuine Old Jamaica,
West India and New-England, } RUM,
French Brandy,
Peach and Apple ditto,
Whiskey,
Champaign, Teneriffe,
6 doz. Old Port, (very superior), } WINES
Claret, and Malaga,
Cordials, Porter, Lime Juice,
Cut Nails, Brads, all sizes,
Wrought Nails,
Pots and Ovens,
Iron, German Blistered Steel,
Knives and Forks,
Liverpool fine Salt,
Pound Pins,
12 kegs Dupont's Rifle and Gun Powder,
600 lbs. Shot and Bar Lead,
200 lbs. Ginger,
100 lbs. Pepper,
150 lbs. Domestic Mould Candles,
150 lbs. Spun Cotton, from No. 8 to 18,
25 lbs. bleached Stocking Yarn,
Ginned Cotton,
Chocolate, Spice,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Men's, women's and boy's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Writing Paper and Spelling Books,
Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
1 box Glass 12 by 18, for Clock Faces,
8 bushels Red Clover Seed,
Chewing Tobacco,
Turpentine and Shaving Soap,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards No. 8 and 10,
Wagon and Chair wheel Boxes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
Stone, Glass, and Queens Ware,
8 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Wool Hats,
Red and Black Morocco Skins,
20 bottles Aquafortis,
Verdigris and Quicksilver,
Bow Strings, Slopping Brushes,
1000 lbs Logwood,
Sand Paper,
12 kegs London White Lead,
200 lbs. Dry do. do.
150 lbs. Red Lead,
250 lbs. Yellow Ochre,
500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
Copal Varnish,
Chromic and Patent Yellow,
Vermillion and Prussian Blue,
Red Ochre, Umber, Shell Lac,
Lytharge, Lampblack,
Venetian Red,
Painters' Brushes,
100 lbs. Madder,
25 lbs. best Spanish Flotant Indigo,
200 lbs. Allum, 100 lbs. Brimstone,
100 lbs. Salt Petre,
300 lbs. Glauber Salts,
50 lbs. Epsom ditto,
Red Sanders and Camwood,
Pearl Ash, Fig blue,
Castor Oil, in bottles or vials,
Sweet Oil, in ditto and ditto,
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap, Rheubarb,
Paregoric, Hartshorn,
British Oil, Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed, Itch Ointment,
Essence of Peppermint, Lavender,
Bergamot and Lemon,
Cream of Tartar, Borax,
Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol,
Red Bark, Opium,
Gumquaicum, Aloes,
Assafoetida, Fly Stone,
Duvall's, Lee's, and Bragg & Jones's Antibilious Pills.

Further supplies expected soon.

D. Yarbrough.

Aug. 20. 32—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00	cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00	
Common ditto,	25 00	
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00	
Common ditto,	55 00	
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50	
Blind Bridles,	2 25	

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Assylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Povall, No. 115, S. 9th-st.
Washington Jackson, No. 75 S. th-st.
William Price, No. 36, N 9th-st.
Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.
John Swift, No. 38, S. 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendance.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26. 25—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

UNION HOTEL.

THE Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry Thompson, jr. esquire, and lately by Mr. William Clifton, is now open for the accommodation of genteel travellers, and others who may think proper to call. The subscriber, as superintendant, pledges himself that he will use every exertion in his power to merit a portion of public patronage.

Thomas Scott.

Hillsborough, July 29, 1822. 29—6w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Halifax Compiler are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Land to be Leased.

THE land in the Haw Fields, belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be leased out for one and five years, on Tuesday the 28th August, 1822. Terms made known at the time, and attendance given, at the Market House in Hillsborough, by

James Webb,
Guardian.

July 17. 27—1m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN—*On a large scale.*

Fountain Rock, July 15th, 1822.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with my promise, I now give you the result of an experiment I made on a field of 31 acres, a part of this farm, which was cultivated in corn the last year.

The field had been alternately in corn, oats, wheat and clover, the four preceding years, the crops of corn and oats were nothing remarkable, but the crop of wheat was unusually great, owing I suppose, to the quantity of manure that was carried out on the field after the oats were cut off. In the fall of 1820 a large stock of hogs was turned on the clover, the whole of which they rooted up and entirely destroyed—this was done with a view to destroy the worm. In the month of March following, the field was highly manured with stable and barn yard manures—the last of that month and beginning of the next, it was broke up with one of Murray's two-horse ploughs, (Peacock's patent) and harrowed with a large break harrow. It was then laid out in rows or drills, three and a half feet apart, and the corn planted in the drills one foot apart. The planting commenced on the 26th of April, and was completed on the 1st day of May. Before the corn came up, one half the field was sprinkled on the drills, either with unslacked ashes, or the scrapings of the roads through the farm, and what manure could be collected from the wood heaps at the house and servant's quarters.

The corn came up remarkably strong, and regular, and received not the least injury from the worm, although its devastations were general through the neighborhood. When about four or five inches high, it was ploughed with a bar-share plough throwing the land from the corn, at which time it was hoed and thinned, leaving the stalks about one foot apart—about ten days after, it was again ploughed with the bar-share plough, throwing the land back to the corn—a few days after, it was twice ploughed with the double shovel plough—this was the entire cultivation it received.

The corn was gathered at the usual time, and great pains was taken in the gathering and measuring by my manager. The whole being measured by him in a sealed barrel kept at my mill for that purpose. The result was three hundred and ninety-six barrels of ears of good corn. The field was surveyed this summer by a sworn surveyor of this county—and his report was thirty one acres, including rock breaks, which he estimated to contain one acre, so that it may be fairly stated from actual measurement both of the field and product, at three hundred and ninety-six barrels, or sixty six bushels and a fraction, to the acre. The corn was of the yellow flint kind, with a red cob. There was an evident difference in the field; the half that was sprinkled on the drills before the corn came up, being decidedly the best. The season was uncomonly propitious—the corn never suffering for rain, except for a short period in the month of August, just before it began to fill.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

General Ringgold's communication is valuable, because the experiment was made on a large scale, and with his ordinary process of cultivation—not a single acre cultivated for premium. It is our own fault or rather misfortune, that we have not had the pleasure to see General Ringgold's estate—one of the most extensive and fertile in a proverbially fertile county—enriched, moreover, by a well kept and valuable stock of cattle, of the best English blood, at the time of their importation.

Editor American Farmer.

From the Farmer's Journal.

The following observations of a Vermont farmer show, that we should consult our real interest, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also, other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them.

"I know of no method whatever so extripate this larger species, which human ingenuity has devised. But Providence seems to have provided an antidote to this evil, in the *rubecula*, or common Robin. This innocent and useful bird preys with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of young robins in the vicinity of a cornfield, when it will be perceived that they are fed lavishly upon this kind of worm. At other times, this bird feeds upon different species of worms and bugs, which are found upon the surface of the ground, which services are of immense value and benefit to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence and utility are inadequate to protect it from the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What immense numbers of these our benefactors are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the ravages of worms and bugs, in the various departments of vegetation. Even whole cornfields have been laid waste the present season, by this larger species of worm, which calamity might have been obviated by having spared and fostered the robin. The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird is so obvious, that even legislative interference is imperiously demanded to rescue it from the bloody fangs of the fowler. Other states have their protecting laws for the benefit of innocent and useful birds, and why should we be distanced in the sacred cause of humanity. The subject may appear trifling and novel at first, but a little reflection will convince any one that it is by no means unimportant."

From the Georgia Journal.

Peaches, peaches, peaches, nothing but peaches. They come into town daily in carts, bags, petticoats, and pantaloons. The plump, rosy-faced damsel from the country, mounted on a tall Narragansett looking pacer, calls at our office—Buy some peaches, sir—No, madam—You had better buy some, they are monstrous nice—Thank you, ma'am, we have just purchased some—But mine are more elegant than any you have seen; only just look at them—Thank you, ma'am, we can't take any. Then comes the negro, sweating under a huge basket, or a petticoat tied at both ends, with the plump and juicy fruit smiling through the chinks of the one, or the rents of the other.—Buy some peach, massa—No—Mighty fine peach, massa—Don't want any—Mighty cheap peach, massa, only sevenpence a half-pushel, and me bring 'em seven miles this hot day—Can't take any.

Who is not thankful to the country people for the devotion with which they watch and supply our wants—and grateful to heaven, that crowneth the earth with gladness, and maketh the hills thereof drop with sweetness?

Peaches, peaches, buy some peaches—Thus we have it day after day, and even night after night, when the moon shines, until we can neither eat, drink nor sleep, without thinking of peaches. Mem....Wonder why the legion of amatory poets, with which this blessed town is infested, don't draw more frequently on the peach for similies. There are the beautiful expressions—all vastly poetical too—plump as a peach, luscious as a peach, soft as a peach, red as a peach, malicious, beg pardon, delicious as a peach, and *above all*, should some fair Browzilinda, whose fate it is to have her name linked in immortal rhyme, exhibit about the chin certain indications of age, which politeness forbids us even to hint at, it should, by all means, be compared to the *soft down* of the peach.

Every body is for making brandy. Those who can't get stills, set up pots, and use old gun barrels for worms—an additional evidence to Europeans of the superior ingenuity of Americans. What oceans of brandy will deluge the land! What libations, deep and long, will be poured out to the red nosed god! It will be at least three years before the old topers will condescend to surprise their stomachs with a cup of *pure* water.—Brandy will be their meat and drink, bed, board and lodging.

All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink,
Before thy sweets, thou soul-exalting drink.

Pope Improved.

A member of the Tennessee legislature, in speaking of the qualifications of general Jackson for the presidency, makes use of the following expression.

"If this globe were enveloped in fire, who in this wide world was so well qualified to war with and extinguish it as general Jackson?"

If this is the evil to be provided against by the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency, we shall tremble when the trial comes round, and look in anticipation for a comet.

Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

[Having learned that one of our respectable citizens had received a letter from president BOYER, of *Hayti*, on the subject of the acknowledgement of the independence of that republic, and of commercial arrangements between her and the United States, we have requested a copy for publication; and the receiver of it has made his personal disinclination to the publicity of a complimentary document yield to his desire to afford information to the public. The perusal of this letter will show, that those Islanders, who have so long struggled for liberty and independence, know and will justly appreciate their rights; and that for clearness of conception, correctness of political morality, and just views of national interest, this letter is equal to any white's production. The mind of man in bursting the fetters of tyranny, awakes to new life and energy, and in asserting the chartered rights of nature, evinces an elevation unknown to those in thraldom. Genius, bravery, and high moral attainment are confined to no zone, nor color; but where freedom is there will they flourish. The people of Hayti are not yet fully understood; but the prejudices against them are fast wearing away; and the day, we trust, is not far distant, when the United States will acknowledge their independence, with the full consent, not only of the philanthropist, but of the sagacious statesman.]

[*Boston Centinel.*

(DUPLICATE)

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Jean Pierre Boyer President of Hayti, to Mr. Dodge, at North-Salem, Massachusetts

"At Port-au-Prince, 10th August, 1821, 19th year of Independence.

"I have received, Sir, the letter of the 9th of April last, which you have been pleased to address to me. I have read it with all the attention which it merits, and all the interest which the sentiments its inspires, dictated. I cannot but applaud the manifestation of zeal and philanthropy which animates you, and the wish which you have formed of seeing your government, and those of Europe, acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Hayti. For the interests of humanity and of national morality, it should be wished that the rights of the people might be recognised throughout all the civilized world; and that relations, reciprocally advantageous, might be established between states distinguished to exchange the products of the soil. Considered in this point and view, it cannot be denied that Hayti is of great importance in the scale of commerce. It is then to be hoped that time and experience, enlightening governments upon their true interests, and destroying all prejudices founded upon trifling and absurd considerations, will produce the reign of a wise and reasonable policy, and will cause those governments to feel the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the *Queen of the Antilles*.

"Desirous of being elevated to the rank of civilized nations, and believing that the surest means of accomplishing that object is to establish mutual relation with other nations, and to favour all which can contribute to the development of the human faculties, the Haytiens will always be disposed to listen to every proposition, officially made, or from individuals, which may be made to them with the view of effecting the establishment of useful relations. At the same time that they desire to establish a good understanding with states which may have commercial relations with them, they think, that before making any diplomatic communication, tending to bring about this happy state of affairs, it would be proper that they should know what are the dispositions of those governments towards them, and in what manner a step taken with this view would be received.

"As to what concerns particularly the government of the United States, I am willing to believe that the obstacles which, until now, have prevented it from pronouncing itself in favor of the independence of the republic of Hayti, will disappear, from the moment it shall yield weak considerations to the honor of rendering a brilliant homage to the principles to which it is indebted for its political existence.

"The friends of liberty in the United States, who interest themselves particularly in the fate of the Haytiens, may, by continuing to exercise a happy influence upon the public opinion by their writings, ascertain the intentions of their government as to what concerns the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti.

"As to you, Sir, who are animated by so noble a zeal for every thing which can contribute to the happiness of mankind, and who have so well proved the lively interest which you take in the cause of the Haytiens, by the useful and judicious observations which you have addressed to me, receive, with my thanks for the good dispositions which you entertain towards us, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

BOYER."

Transit of Beauty.—It is said of the Grecian damsel, that at the age of sixteen, she is frequently angelical; at twenty she becomes plain; and in five years more frightfully ugly.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, August 14.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Triton, captain Bussey, in 31 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents, files of London papers to the 10th; Liverpool of the 11th; Lloyd's Lists of the 9th, and London Price Currents of the 2d July.

The contents of the foreign journals, from which we have made ample extracts, are of a more warlike aspect than those received by the last arrival, and strengthen the opinion which we have never yet seen cause altogether to abandon, that the Turks will not accede to the terms proposed by Russia until force is employed. The horrible massacre of the Greeks at Scio, has excited the greatest indignation at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and is stated to have produced a change in the views of Alexander, no way favourable to the continuance of peace.—If such has been the effect produced by this barbarous policy, what are we to expect from the account of the more recent slaughter in cold blood, at Constantinople, of the Greeks, residing in that city, who had offered themselves, and were accepted as hostages for the good behaviour of their few remaining brethren who escaped the butchering knives of the ferocious Mussulmans? Alexander himself may be cajoled by the pressing representations made to him as the dangers which threaten "legitimacy," by the establishment of free governments in the east. But we have yet to learn that the nobles of Russia, whose influence at any time can control the decision of the sovereign, are disposed to shut their eyes to rights of humanity, and to allow those of their own faith to be exterminated, without making one effort to stay the hands of their blood thirsty persecutors.

We are glad to observe that success continues to attend the arms of Greece, and that there is some reason for believing the Porte is at last convinced, that all the attempts to reclaim the Morea are untenable. So confident do the Greeks appear of ultimate success, that they have actually issued a decree, declaring Turkey to be in a state of blockade.

We were always of opinion, that the disturbances in Spain, of which we have heard so much of late, were occasioned by the machinations of the enemies of the constitutional system, and not the consequence of the change which had taken place. The address of the Cortes, traced these excitements to emissaries from France, which had roused the indignation of the Spaniards to so high a pitch against the French in general, that Madrid was no longer safe for their ambassador. Notwithstanding this, it will be seen by the extracts given below, that the disaffected had again been at work.—The answer of the king to the Cortes, is of a character to excite favorable anticipations, and to induce a persuasion that whatever may be his own secret wishes, or those of the enemies of liberty, all their attempts to create discord will fail of their intended effects.

On the 1st of July, in the British house of commons, the chancellor of the exchequer introduced his budget, by which it appears, that there was a deficiency in the last quarter of the revenue of about 36,000*l.* sterling. The estimated expenses of the year, however, were 51,119,000*l.* and the income for the same period 54,252,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 3,133,000*l.*

The pretensions of the emperor of Russia to the territory on the North West Coast of America, had been the subject of some discussion in the house of commons, by which we learn that the British ministers are hostile to the views of Alexander; but that the matter had been made the subject of negociation.

The condemnation of a British ship in a Spanish prize court in Porto Rico, had also been brought before parliament by Sir James Mackintosh. The circumstances stated were, that this vessel was bound from Buenos Ayres to some other port of South America, and was seized and condemned for an alleged contravention of the colonial laws of Spain. It was contended by Sir James Mackintosh, that, "according to the priciples of international law, no right existed of any power stopping vessels from trading with territories which it claimed, but which were no longer in possession; yet the only way of preventing such proceedings, was, by instantly acknowledging the independence of the South American States."

The king of England is said to have again altered his mind, and to have determined on paying a visit to Scotland.

London, July 5.

We received the Paris papers of Tuesday, last night, by express.

The accounts from the East becomes more and more warlike every day. A letter from Augsburg states, that the last accounts received from count Lutzoz are by no means satisfactory. It is clear now that the evacuation of the principalities was never intended by the Turks. The opinions of the diplomatists at Constantinople begin to be estimated at their proper worth.—People are now looking with more anxiety to the North.

London, July 8.

The Journal de Paris of the 4th inst. contains a letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, referring to another from Wilna, which stated, "It is said that a great change had taken place in the sentiments of Alexander with respect to Turkey, and that the catastrophe of Scio had excited the most profound indignation both at Moscow and St. Petersburgh."

Nuremberg, June 26.

According to letters from Brody of the 18th of June, nothing up that period announced the approaching retreat of the Turks from the two principalities. It is, on the contrary, certain that the Ottoman troops have been reinforced.

Augsburg, June 29.

Within the last week, we have had several private accounts of great success gained by the Greeks in Thessaly. The most recent advices, which we received yesterday, not only confirm these accounts but furnish a number of details, the result of which is, that the Turkish Corps d' Armee have been successfully defeated; namely, Chourschid Pacha at Kartditza, near Trikala, by Diamantia; the Pacha of Salonica at Cara Veria, and the Turkish Corps d' Armee, which was entrenched in the environs of Larissa, and which had joined a detached corps of Salonica. This last victory was gained the 4th of June, in the environs of Zeitouni, by three Greek corps united, under the orders of Ypsilanti, Diamantia and Odysseus. By this last victory, the plan of operations at Constantinople to effect the subjection of the Morea has entirely failed. The Greeks are again masters of Thessaly, with the exception of some forts and the town of Larissa. We expect shortly the official bulletin, which will doutless be published by the provisional Greek government at Corinth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 7

Maritime Pretensions of Russia.—Sir James Mackintosh wished to ask the noble marquis opposite these questions: 1st. Had his majesty's government received any authentic copy of the Ukase issued by the emperor of Russia, in which he claimed to himself dominion over the North West Coast of America, and the North East Coast of Asia? And secondly, if they had, whether they had taken any measures to protect British navigation from such extravagant and preposterous demands?

The marquis of Londonderry replied to the questions, but in a very low tone of voice.—We understood him to say, that he had received a copy of the Ukase soon after it was issued.—As soon as his majesty's government had received it, they lost no time before they sent a note to the Russian ambassador in this country, declaring that they could not accede either to the claim of sovereignty, or the principle of maritime law laid down in it. (Hear, hear!)—At the same time, they offered to enter into an amicable negociation on the subject, to prevent any misunderstanding arising between the subjects of the two powers.

June 26.

Mr. Hume brought forward a motion to have an inquiry made, early in the next session, into the state of the church establishment, and the mode of collecting tithes in Ireland, with a view to make such alterations as may be found necessary. In order to show the propriety of this measure, Mr. H stated, that by a return made to that house, it appeared there were 1270 benefices in Ireland, 2332 parishes, 1142 churches—192 benefices were with resident clergy. There were 1778 incumbents, and 507 non residents. These abuses naturally grew out of the system so long pursued in Ireland; that system embraced not so much the cause of religion, as the elevation of the younger branches of the leading families in Ireland, to the injury of religion, to the lasting disgrace of the church. The interests and honor of both were postponed, and the influence of the establishment made subservient to the ambition of the aristocracy. So great were the abuses which prevailed in the church of Ireland, that bishops receiving 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* a year for their spiritual labors and holy zeal, remained absent from the country for twenty years together. The late bishop of Derry remained for fifteen or twenty years with his family in France—for that time he never set his feet on the ground which contributed so largely to his revenues. The revenues of the archbishop of Armagh amounted to 15,000*l.* a year; but it appeared by the statement of Mr. Wakefield, that the rates and rents of the archbishoprick might be made to amount to 140 or 150,000*l.* a year; that immense revenue was in the hands of the bishop, and would descend to his successors, the junior branches of the leading families. The revenue arising from the sees alone would, if properly managed, be more than sufficient to support the established church, and to pay the catholic clergy beside—a measure which he would warmly support, because he thought they were entitled to an allowance—and because the payment of the clergy by parliament would greatly tend to destroy religious distinctions, and to establish tranquility in that country. His motion might be met by the declaration that they should have a church connected with the state; from every such principle he begged to dissent. He said, that a state which could not exist without a church, ought not to exist. In France, tithes were abolished, and the clergy paid by the state.—Their archbishops had 800*l.* the bishops 600*l.* a year. The bishops in Ireland ought to have their allowances equalized, to take away the temptation to translations, and with it that crown influence which made them so notoriously subservient in the exercise of their political functions.

Sir John Newport said, that one of the promises held out at the Union by Mr. Pitt in this country, and by lord Castlereagh in Ireland, was, that a commutation of tithes should take place immediately. But that promise had been falsified, and, indeed, every promise upon the occasion except the private bargains entered into with individuals. Ireland consented to the union upon the promise of an equalization of privileges and a commutation of tithes. The house was bound to make good the promise. The honourable baronet moved as an amendment that the house should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into consideration early the next session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the established church different from the present vexatious and injurious system. Mr. Rice, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Hutchinson supported the motion. Mr. Plunkett said, that if the position of the honourable member for Montrose were acted upon, they would shake not only that *little* which was the property of the church, but very speedily the rents of the landholder, and the dividends of the stockholder. For Sir J. Newport's amendment (Mr. Hume having withdrawn his motion) 66; against it, 72; majority 7.

Copy of a letter written from Leghorn by a Greek house to one of his friends here:

Leghorn, June 18, 1822.

My dear friend—In my last of the 15th inst. I informed you of the arrival here on that day of our countrymen, M. M. Rhodocanachi and M. G. Zizinia, from Scio; they had obtained their passage on board an Austrian ship of war, and had performed their journey in 37 days from Scio, and 30 days from Smyrna. I know the anxiety you must feel respecting the deplorable situation of our unfortunate island, of that we were able to judge by the keenness of our feelings on the subject, and as these two friends had come directly from Scio, had been witness of part of the horrors committed there. I hardly left them for two days, during which time they gave me the following vivid picture of the misery of our dear country, as nearly as I can remember.

It was on the 11th of April that the capt. Pacha landed several thousand men, but the Turkish fleet had scarcely hove in sight when the commander in the castle began bombarding the town, and from that time till our departure, it was one continual scene of murder, conflagration and plunder, both in country and town, nor were they even satisfied with the ravages fire made upon the houses; its progress was too slow for their fury. They took to the castle about 800 of the gardeners of the principal and most respectable families, whom by dint of threat of instant death, and promises of liberty, they forced to confess, as far as they knew, where any property had been hid; in almost every garden at six or eight yards distance, were seen pits dug for the purpose of grasping the supposed concealed treasure. All the women were sent into slavery; the men and male children above 12 years of age, were massacred, the children of the tenderest age, and the most beautiful from among the young women, they sent on board the ships, with great pomp and solemnity, under a salute of guns. They circumcised the male children in token of conversion to the Mahometan faith, and then sent off the children of both sexes by land to Constantinople, by way of Smyrna, under an escort of Turkish soldiery. Two regiments of Turks had assembled and shut up in a place in the country about 700 persons, chiefly peasants, which they meant to divide among themselves as slaves, but not being able to agree in partition, began disputing. An Imean or priest, more humane than the rest, expostulated with them on their dissensions, and exhorted them to concord; when one of those savage brutes exclaimed, the only way to avoid dissention was to put them all to the sword, and to the lasting shame of the human race, in less than half of an hour, all those innocent men were put to death; others of these butchers had in their possession four families of distinction; the women and children they sent to the city, and the men they bled to death as sheep in a slaughter house, near which they were passing at the time. One of those unfortunate beings to whom they had not given a mortal stab, was left to linger out his existence in excruciating agony and pain for two days. But what will you say of these innocent young children who have fallen victims to the most horrible death caused by the brutal conduct of those monsters into whose possession they fell!

By all we have been able to gather, it appears, that from the very moment the Turkish fleet was destined to Scio, the total destruction of the Island, and annihilation of its inhabitants were resolved upon without any examination of their culpability or innocence. On the 8th May, the Pacha ordered 35 respectable men, that he had on board, to be hung up as a signal to the governor to do the same with the 85 hostages, ordering at the same time the eight hundred gardeners, who were still in custody, to be strangled. 'Till the 10th of May, on which day we left Scio, there had been no cessation to murders, conflagrations and enslaving, with all their accompanying ferocity. Do not be surprised if you hear that there have been nearly 60,000 Turks in the Island; the report of the numerous and rich spoils of those who first went over, the sight of gold, silver, jewels, &c. shipped off by the captors to places of safety, enticed over a horde of these barbarians, thirsting for Christian blood and plunder. The number of slain amounted to 25,000, of captives to 30,000; those who saved themselves by flight are comparatively few; those who have already reached the continent, and those immediately expected are the only ones that are saved, all the others you may reckon among the dead or the captives. Those even who have escaped from the Turks, must soon fall a prey to famine, as they are lurking about the mountains, without food or raiment. How we have escaped, we hardly know; it seems a dream; but the Divine Providence assisted us. Having so many dangers to encounter, and being so well known to the Turkish inhabitants of Scio, it was only changing clothes, and being accompanied by the Austrian consul, that saved us. Together we traversed the city—or rather hell—for the whole of the way was strewed with dead bodies of men and carcases of animals.

The walls of our beautiful houses, built with black Trojan marble, alone remained, and in them were seen figures of women and children, pale, wan and emaciated, watching, in morbid despair, till they should be transported as slaves on board the Turkish vessels; methinks their cries, sighs, and lamentations are still in our ears, as they implored the consul for the love of heaven to take compassion on them, not to deliver them into the hands of their worst foes, not to leave them in the power of those who would force them to embrace the Mahometan faith—Oh! how agonizing were our feelings then!—But alas! what could be done to save them? It was thus through scenes harrowing to the soul that we at last reached the ship that was to convey us to Smyrna. Yet as our cup of affliction and danger was not yet full, we unexpectedly found on board this vessel 34 young women, of the best of families, on their road to Constantinople, by the way of Smyrna, sent thither by the Pacha as presents to the Grand seignior; many of them we were personally known to: the least sign of recognition on their part would have immediately discovered us to their Turkish guard, and our lives would have been forfeited; it was with the greatest difficulty we veiled our features from observation, keeping all the day below decks, and only for a few hours in the night breathing the fresh air on deck. At last we reached Smyrna, were immediately transported on board the Austrian ship, and finally arrived here. But what tongue can utter the perils and dangers of every kind we have been exposed to. 'Tis God, and God alone, that can give aid and consolation to this humiliated, persecuted race of beings. These are, my dear friend, the gloomy accounts that the above esteemed friend gave me. I have heard, and now tell you with a bleeding heart and a tear-fraught eye, that my poor father and uncle were among the hostages. Oh God! what a blow! a vessel has just arrived from Constantinople, giving us the advice of the execution there of ten hostages. Will this never end? I really can write no more, I feel so sick at heart.—Adieu!

NOTICE.

BY virtue of sunday executions to me directed, issued from the circuit court of North-Carolina against Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, will be sold at public auction for cash, at the court house in Roxborough, on Thursday the 12th of September next, the following tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of Land whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, supposed to contain nine hundred acres, situated on the waters of Story's creek, adjoining Edwards and others.

Also, one tract of Land in Person county, adjoining the land of A. B Woods and others, containing about forty-five acres, on which is a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, one tract of Land situate on Hyco creek, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of the late Anderson Cochran and others.

Also a House and Lot in the town of Roxborough, in which said Duncan Rose formerly kept store, including the house used by him as a clerk's office.

Also one tract of Land near to Roxborough, containing one hundred and five acres or thereabouts, which the said Rose owns and claims.

Also one tract of Land on Story's creek, containing about one hundred and nineteen acres, which said Rose purchased at sheriff's sale.

Also, Lot No. 5, in the town of Haywood, in Chatham county.

Beverly Daniel,
Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.
By James [illegible]
Deputy Marshal.

Aug. 13 31—w

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 28.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Anson,	Wm. Marshall,	Joseph White, John Smith,
Buncombe,	Zebulon Baird,	John Anderson, Wm. D. Smith,
Camden,	M. Culpepper,	W. B. Webster, John Jones,
Chowan,	R. T. Brownrigg,	James Skinner, Henry Elliot,
Cabarrus,	P. Barringer,	C. Melchor, W. M'Lean,
Granville,	Wm. N. Sneed,	Robert Jeter, Thos. Hunt,
Gates	John B. Baker,	John Walton, Abraham Harrell,
Greene,	Absalom Darden,	J. Speight, Charles Edwards,
Hyde,	George Jordan,	Wm. Watson, John Pugh,
Hertford,	David E. Sumner,	Dr Jiggetts, Isaac Carter,
Iredell,	—— Torrence,	Asa Beall, —— Harbin,
Lenoir,	N. B. Whitfield,	James Cox, Wm. Kirkpatrick,
Mecklenburg,	M. M'Leary,	John Rea, Matthew Bain,
Martin,	Samuel Hyman,	Lawrence Cherry, Jesse Cooper,
Onslow,	Edward Ward,	Eli Ward, Daniel M. Dulany,
Pasquotank,	Wm. C. George,	Leonard Martin, Thomas Bell,
Perquimons,	J. H. Jacocks,	Theoph Barrow, Henry Skinner,
Rockingham,	Thos. Blackwell,	Robert Martin, Ed. T. Broadnax,
Randolph,	Seth Wade,	B. Harmon, A. Brower,
Rowan,	Joseph Spurgen,	Charles Fisher, George Smith,
Surry,	S. Graves,	P. B. Roberts, Elijah Thompson,
Tyrrel,	John B. Beady,	Daniel Bateman, Enoch Hassell,
Wayne,	Ephraim Daniel,	Stephen Smith, Joshua Hastings,
Washington,	Benj. Phelps,	Taylor K. Walker, Sam. Davenport.
Edenton,		George Blair, jr.
Salisbury,		Alfred Macay.

Orange Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in July last—present a quorum of members.

On motion, the society proceeded to elect, by ballot, the officers of the society, and duly made the following elections, viz:

Duncan Cameron, *President,*
William Norwood, *1st Vice president,*
James Mebane, *2d Vice president,*
Willia Kirkland, *Treasurer,*
John Taylor, *Secretary,*
Denniston Olmstead, James S. Smith, John Scott, } *Corresponding Committee.*

On motion, William Kirkland, James S. Smith, John Young, William Cain sen. and David Yarborough were appointed a committee to hear and adjudge on all claims made for premiums offered by the society. And the president, or in his absence, either of the vice presidents, were authorised to draw on the treasurer, in favor of the successful claimants for the several sums by them awarded.

On motion, resolved, that the annual meetings of this society be held in the town of Hillsborough on Thursday next after the fourth Monday of August: And that the first annual meeting of the society will be held on Thursday after the fourth Monday of August next.

SELECTIONS.

John M. Macpherson, of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by the president of the United States, to be consular commercial agent at Carthagena, in the Republic of Colombia.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, have resolved that the prison limits of that place, shall extend to the whole county of Suffolk.

Henry M. Brackenridge, esq. formerly of Baltimore, has received the appointment of judge of West Florida.

Treasure Found.—A young man in the vicinity of Hancocksville, Union district, South Carolina, a few days since while at work on his plantation, dug up a pot containing *several thousand dollars in silver and gold!* This treasure must have been buried there many years ago. No person in the neighborhood has any knowledge of it. It probably was deposited during the revolutionary war, and its owner might have fallen a martyr in that struggle before he disclosed the deposit.

Drought.—An article dated York, Penn. Aug. 13, says, "This section of country has not experienced such a drought in the recollection of persons who have lived near a century. There has been no rain of any consequence since the 21st of February, the time of the flood, a period of nearly six months, and for the last two months Heaven has withheld its showers altogether. We hear daily of springs that were considered never failing, disappearing, and that people, like the thirsty throng of Israel, have to go miles in quest of water to sustain themselves. Not a mill out of ten can grind a grain, and those few that can, cannot supply the demand for flour. Farmers have gone 20 miles to mill and were then generally disappointed in getting as much ground as would answer their immediate wants. The summer crops have almost totally failed, some fields will not yield a grain of corn, and the best of them not more than a few bushels to the acre.

M. Mather, of Fairfield, N. York, made the last season 6090lbs. Maple Sugar, which he sells at from 10 to 12 dolls. the hundred.—The lot containing the trees from which this sugar was made, does not exceed 50 acres.

John Simon, in Vermont, lately threw a stone at his son, which hit him on the head and fractured his scull; the child it is said will die, and the wretched father has fled from justice.

A Durham Cow war sold at auction in Boston, last week, for $200. She was purchased by Wm. R. Lee, of Dorchester, and is said to be a very fine animal.

On the 27th ult. a son of Mr. Asahel Matthewson, of Mayfield, aged about six years, was killed in consequence of drinking one half pint of ardent spirits, which, through carelessness or neglect, had been left in the house during the absence of his father. We hope this will be a caution to all parents not to leave the enebriating bowl within the reach of their young and tender offspring.

Canada.—The typhus fever, of the worst type, has been introduced into the parish of St. Gervais, in the vicinity of Quebec. The heat at the latter place rose on the 3d inst. as high as 93 in the shade; notwithstanding which, on the morning previous, the potatoe leaves, and other tender vegetables, were discovered in several parts of the country round that city to have been frozen during the night.

Macedonian.—We are sorry to say, that late information from Norfolk, state that the crew of the Macedonian are yet suffering severely under the illness which they brought in with them, and that as many as five have recently died on one day.

A letter received at New York, from Augusta, Georgia, of the 6th inst. says, that at day light that morning, Mr. Henry Shultz, the founder of the new town of Hamburg, shot himself with six buck shot. When he presented the pistol to his forehead, it seems he elevated his hand a little, and the shot struck his eyebrows and inclined down. He was alive, and even considered not dangerous by the surgeon. The act was committed in his own house.

The United States corvette John Adams, capt. Renshaw, sailed on the 14th inst. from Norfolk. It is understood she will first proceed to Vera Cruz, then to Carthagena, and then on a cruize. Colonel Charles S. Todd of Kentucky, charge des affaires for the United States to the government of the Colombian Republic, and Mr. Richard Adams (son of the late Samuel G. Adams of Richmond,) who accompanies col. T. as a friend and connexion, have taken their passage in the J. A. and will be landed probably at Cathagena, from whence they will proceed through the country to Santa Fe-de Bogota, the capital of the Republic, situated about 1000 miles in the interior, on the river Madalena and near some of the head waters of the Oronoko, where Col. T.'s travels are for the present to terminate.

Mexico.—A letter from a merchant in Tampico to his correspondent in New-Orleans, dated June 21, says, "An express, just arrived from Mexico, brings information that the Emperor ITURBIDE has seized on a convoy which was about setting out for Vera Cruz, with 900,000 dollars, and appropriated the same towards paying the current expenses of his government; thus you see the poor Gachupins pay for the roast. In Mexico, the discontent is general, and many of the creoles even have or intend to emigrate, from disaffection to Iturbide, and through fear of the holy inquisition which is about to be restored."

Whimsical Occurrence.—The banns of marriage between two parties had been regularly published in this city, and a particular day last week was fixed for the intended union at the residence of the bride, a few miles from town. The clergyman accordingly went at the time appointed, but lo! the fickle queen had been married two days before to *another man*, and the happy pair had taken their flight to their future dwelling some miles distant! The disappointed swain, ignorant of his misfortune, had come to see his dulcinea the day after the ceremony had been performed, and, when he found what had taken place, he assumed philosophic composure, shook hands with the faithless frail one, and wished her all the happiness *she deserved.* *St. Johns N. B. paper.*

Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, in his speech to the legislature on the 22d ult. observes,—"I am happy in having it in my power to say that the pecuniary embarrassments of the country have been greatly diminished by the industry of our citizens and the surplus produce of the last year—a reasonable hope is entertained that they will soon be entirely removed. To effect and object so desirable, nothing will have a greater tendency than the encouragement of domestic manufactures, frugality, and industrious habits—a course of this kind will result in much more permanent benefit to the country than the enactment of stay and replevin laws, or the emission of an unsound paper currency."

Charleston, (S. C.) Aug. 9.

The second court of Magistrates and Freeholders (formed on Saturday last) for the trial of certain slaves and others, accused of attempting to excite an insurrection in this state, adjourned yesterday, sine die, having disposed of *all the cases* which remained for trial.

The following is the result of the proceedings of the court, viz:

Wm. Garner, the slave of Mrs. Garner. Guilty. *Death.*

Pompey, the slave of Mr. Lord, Nero, the slave of David Haig, Henry, the slave of H. Butler, George, the slave of James Evans, George, the slave of Samuel Parker, Jack, the slave of Wm. Cattle, and Adam (otherwise called Bellamy,) the slave of James H. Merrit were found guilty and sentenced to *transportation.*

Norfolk, Aug. 16.

The report from the sick of the Macedonian, on Craney Island, yesterday, was very favorable. They were nearly all in a state of convalescence, and but few cases remained, from which any danger was apprehended.

A letter received by the Only Daughter, Wilkinson, from Curacoa, dated July 26, says, "Coro is evacuated by the Spaniards.—Gen. Morales and his army, 1200 strong, arrived here two days ago, in a fleet of 10 schooners, one 44 gun ship and an 18 gun brig. A few hours after their arrival a patriot squadron, of three 18 gun brigs and one small schooner, under command of admiral Balluche, have to off this harbor, and challenged the Spaniards for combat. The frigate and brig got under way and proceeded to meet them. The hills around this city were thronged with people to view the fight. The patriots continued their hostile position most gallantly, but the Spanish ship and brig, after approaching within gun shot of them, hauled their wind and like cowards declined the contest. They returned to their anchorage, and will sail for Porto Cabello in a day or two."

The above 44 gun ship, two days previous to her arrival at Curacoa, had captured the schooner Antelope, of New-York, bound to that Island, and, in sight of the town, robbed her of her whole cargo, books, charts, &c.

[From a correspondent of the Editor of the Nashville Whig.]

Murfresborough, July 25.

On Saturday morning, after the house of representatives went into business, it was moved that the house have a recess. The house adjourned, the speaker and members keeping their seats—when Mr. Miller rose in his place, and submitted to the consideration of each member present the resolution herewith enclosed. The resolution was read at the clerk's table, and after an address from the mover, distinguished for its energy and truth of delineation, the question was put on its adoption.

ENCLOSURE.

The members of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, taking into view the great importance of the selection of a suitable person to fill the presidential chair at the approaching election for the chief magistracy of the United States, and seeing that those who achieved our independence, and laid the foundations of the American Republic, have nearly all passed away; and believing that moral worth, political acquirements, and decision of character, should unite in the individual who may be called to preside over the people of the U. States; have turned their eyes to *Andrew Jackson* late major general in the armies of the United States.

In him they behold the soldier, the statesman, and the honest man; he deliberates, he decides, and he acts; he is calm in deliberation, cautious in decision, efficient in action. Such a man we are willing to aid in electing to the highest office in the gift of a free people. The welfare of a country may be safely entrusted to the hands of him who has experienced every privation, and encountered every danger, to promote its safety, its honour, and its glory: Therefore,

Resolved, As the opinion of the members composing the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, that the name of major general ANDREW JACKSON be submitted to the consideration of the people of the United States, at the approaching election, for the chief magistracy.

From the Floridian

MESSRS. EDITORS,—It may perhaps be gratifying to your readers to learn that among the abundant vegetable productions of West Florida, the Quercus Cerris or Oriental Oak stands in the first class. It owes its importance principally to the production of Nut galls—they have hitherto been imported from the Mediterranean at a great expense, and their importance in manufactures is well known. They are the production of an *hymenopterous* species, the *Cynops Quercifolii*, who deposite their eggs on the leaves and tender branches of the tree; an excrescence is soon formed around the egg, which enlarges to a ball the size of a bullet, enclosing the egg; which in process of time is hatched, and the embryo after undergoing several changes, finally eats its way out of its prison. This excrescence is the Nut gall, and those found in Florida are equal in every respect to those imported from the Levant.

This tree seldom attains the height of ten feet, and grows principally in low and wet situations, and the galls cover the branches in great profusion. The writer of this gathered in the space of a few moments several pounds. When it is taken into consideration the importance of this production in Dying and Medicine; their present high price (from 50 to $60 per cwt.) and their not being indigenous in any other part of the United States, we know of nothing that would so well repay the enterprize of any of our citizens, as collecting and sending them to the northward for sale.

A FRIEND TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

DIED,

At Windsor, on the 10th inst. SAMUEL FOLLET, esq. attorney at law, a native of Massachusetts, and formerly one of the teachers in Edenton Academy.

At Edenton on the 11th inst. the REV. WILLIAM CREATH, an able minister of the Baptist Church, of Mecklenburg county, Va. He has left to lament his loss, a wife and 13 children.

In Elizabeth City on the 1st inst. after a lingering illness of about five weeks, THOMAS WOOD, aged 58 years; for many years a member of the Methodist church, and a minister of the gospel of Christ, in which he often labored fervently for the good of souls; occupying the talent given him by his Master to the best of his ability. He has gone to receive the reward of that glorious welcome—"Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord; thou hast been faithful over a few things, behold I will make thee ruler over many."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
August 21	81	85	91
22	78	84	89
23	79	85	91
24	76	82	85
25	74	81	85
26	71	78	82
27	71	76	82

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, whereon I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Woolcarding Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—3wp

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 16th of September next, on the premises, that valuable section of lot No. 26 in the town of Hillsborough, with a good store house thereon, bounded east by Faddis's tavern, south by the main street, and west by the alley leading from said street to Faddis's Inn. Also, three likely young negroes, consisting of a man, woman and girl: and some valuable household furniture. The trustee will convey such title only as is vested in him by said deed.

John Scott.

August 23. 33—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named *CÆSAR*, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. Cæsar's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. M'Millan.

South Washington, Aug. 10. 33—3w

CAMP-MEETINGS.

THE following Camp-Meetings will be held in Neuse District: The 1st at Salem meeting-house, in Orange county, 15 miles from Hillsborough, to commence the 22d, and conclude the 26th of August; the 2d, six miles south of Raleigh, near the main stage road, will commence the 5th, and continue till the 9th September; the 3d, at Mount Pleasant meeting-house, in Chatham county, 10 miles from Chapel Hill, to begin the 12th, and end the 16th of September; the 4th at Kingswood meeting house, in Granville county, 15 miles from Oxford, and 30 from Raleigh, to commence the 26th, and continue till the 30th of September; and on Thursday, the 29th of August, a Local Conference, for said District, will commence in Raleigh, to which the Local Preachers, within the bounds of the district, are respectfully invited.

Wm. Compton.

July 10, 1822.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 9th instant, an indented servant girl by the name of *LIVELY WOODS*, about seventeen years of age. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to me, but no thanks for the service; and all persons are forbid harbouring or employing her under the penalty of the law.

Margret Riggs.

Aug. 13. 31—3wp

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a bound boy by the name of *JAMES WELLS*, about fifteen years old, a very light coloured mulattoe, straight hair, and round face. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver said runaway to the subscriber, living on Flat river, about three miles north of Thomas Bennehan's, or a reasonable compensation will be given for information where he may be found.

Reuben Day.

Aug. 8. 31—3wp

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. of Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
90	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
660	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
105	Jorden creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
69	Haw river,	James Coots's heirs,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
242	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1819.
100	Gunn creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
142	Travis creek,	James Pettegrew,	1819.
112	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819.
58	do. do.	ditto	1820
500	do. Fausett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do. Wyatt,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do. Barnhill,	John Bowls,	1 20
72½	do. Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
145	do. Ector,	John Daley, sen.	1820
100	do. Anderson,	John Freeman,	1820
150	do Gill,	Moses Falkner,	1820
60	do. Ward,	Jacob Higgins,	1819 and 1820
75	do Walker,	Tapley Horne,	1820
300	do. Tate,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
565	do. Wyatt,	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do. Scott,	John Keeter,	1820
71	do. Tate,	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
200	do. Cocklireee,	George Pendergrass,	1820
94	do. M'Cauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do Stewart,	Hershaby Roberts,	1820
100	do. Whitehart,	John Rascoe,	1820
164	do. Cates,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
167	do. Forrest,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
33	do. Compton,	Sarah Smith,	1820
118	do. Wells,	Thomas Slade,	1820
100	do. White,	John Walton,	1820
150	do. Ward,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
1	do. Strudwick,	Kenith Anderson,	1820
114		Samuel Cole, adm on Dogherty's estate.	1819
66⅔		John Collins of Enoch,	1819
50	do. Person's heirs,	Mima Ellis,	1820
200		John Hall of Thomas,	1820
800	do. Nichols,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
750	do. do.	dirto,	1820
510	Waters of Hyco,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
165	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
173½	Waters of Eno,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
220	do, do.	William Chissenhall,	1820
108	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	Eno,	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little river,	Paul Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	Eno,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1819 and 1820
250	Varnells Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, *Late Sheriff.*

August 28. 33—3w

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

"REMEMBER ME."

An imitation of Mrs. Opie's "Forget me not."

Yes, dear one, to the envied train,
Of those that round thy moments play;
But wilt thou never kindly deign
To think of him that's far away?
Thy form—thine eye—thine angel smile,
For many years I may not see;
But wilt thou not, sometimes the while,
My sister dear—*remember me?*

But not in fashion's brilliant hall,
Surrounded by the gay, and fair;
And thou, the brightest of them all,
O think not, think not of me there!
But when the thoughtless crowd is gone,
And hush'd the voice of senseless glee,
And all is silent, still and lone,
And thou art sad—*remember me,*

Remember me—but, loveliest, ne'er,
When in his orbit, fair and high,
The morning's glaring charioteer,
Rides proudly up the blushing sky:
But when the ev'ning moon-beam sleeps
At midnight on the lonely lea,
And nature's pensive spirit sleeps,
In all her dews—*remember me.*

Remember me, I pray, but not
In Flora's gay and blooming hour,
When ev'ry bird soft breathes its note,
And sun-shine smiles on ev'ry flower;
But, when the falling leaf is sear,
And withers sadly on the tree,
And o'er the ruins of the year,
Cold Autumn sighs—*remember me.*

Remember me—but choose not, dear,
The hour when on the gentle lake,
The sportive wavelets, blue and clear,
Soft rippling to the margin break;
But, when the deaf'ning billows foam,
In sadness o'er the pathless sea,
Then let thy fancy pilgrim roam
Across them—and—*remember me.*

Remember me—but not to join,
If haply some thy friend should praise;
'Tis far too dear—that voice of thine—
To echo what the stranger says,
That knows us not—but should'st thou meet
Some faithful friend of me and thee,
Softly sometimes, to him repeat
My name, and then—*remember me.*

Remember me—not, I entreat,
In scenes of festal week-day joy;
For then, it was not kind, or meet,
My thoughts thy pleasures should alloy;
But on the sacred solemn day,
And, dearest, on thy bended knee,
When thou for those thou lov'st dost pray,
Sweet spirit, then—*remember me.*

Remember me—but, not as I,
On thee, forever, ever dwell,
With anxious heart, and drooping eye,
And doubts, 'twould grieve thee should I tell;
But in the calm, unclouded heart,
When dark and gloomy visions flee,
Oh! then, my sister, act my part,
And, kindly, then—*remember me.*

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

THE HEAD-STONE.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the heaped-up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over, and the long, broad, skilfully cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over; and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate and about to leave the church-yard. Here, some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and enquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There, a small knot of neighbors were speaking, without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioning to one another little incidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey-headed persons of the groupe. While a few yards further removed from the spot, were standing together, parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or change of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice, that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and grey walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere but unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried. And there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them, for a longer time, and more intently, than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable about them than the common symptoms of a common sorrow. But these two brothers, who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them, during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's favour—selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that, duly considered, would have been found one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight when single, but strong when rising up together in one baneful band, had gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud.

Surely, if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently, side by side, while the earth, stones, and clods, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were softened: But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two brothers stood there together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them, was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder brother directed him how to place it—a plain stone, with a sand-glass, skull, and cross-bones, chiselled not rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger brother regarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, "William, this was not kind in you; —you should have told me of this. I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and it may be, the favourite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this head-stone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking into the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave returned. For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory, so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected "by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "Yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before our own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head, I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us, at least, brother, bar out all unkindness.

The minister, who had attended the funeral, and had something intrusted to him to say publicly before he left the church-yard, now came forward, and asked the elder brother, why he spake not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, for not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart, even the vilest guest, if once cherished there. —With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the relenting man, and then, changing his countenance into serenity, said gently,

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell.

The time, the place, and this beautiful expression of a natural sentiment, quite overcome a heart, in which many kind, if not warm, affections dwelt; and the man thus appealed to, bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand, brother;" and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humanely towards each other.

As the brothers stood fervently, but composedly, grasping each other's hands, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was happily not yet still from the fall of dust to dust, the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said, "I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death-bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote at an hour, when his tongue denied its office. I must not say that you did your duty to your old father; for did he not often beseech you, apart from one another, to be reconciled for your own sakes as christians, for his sake, and for the sake of the mother who bare you, and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he think of you two, and of you two alone. Tears were in his eyes; I saw them there, and on his cheek too, when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more.—He died with this paper in his hand; and he made me to know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him.

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial till, in the name of God and Christ, your promise to love one another as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidded,—and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them and, in a single word or two, expressed their joy at this perfect reconcilement. The brothers themselves walked away from the church-yard, arm in arm with the minister, to the manse.—On the following Sabbath, they were seen sitting with their families in the same pew, and it was observed that they read together of the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and that they sang together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung, (given out at their request,) of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the poor, for love and charity are sisters.—And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided.

SOLITUDE.

"Solitude sometimes is the best society."
Milton.

The pleasures of retirement, and the tranquil enjoyments of solitude, have been the unwearied theme of the philosopher and the poet. The former has told us, and told us truly, that there we can best enjoy that serenity of mind, which is so necessary to the perception of truth, and to the adoption and fostering of virtuous principles, and here form the most accurate estimates of the relative value of temporal and eternal things.—The latter has delighted to lead us forth from the tumult of the world, to the contemplation of the beauties of nature; and catching a glow of enthusiasm and inspiration from the magnificent scene, has awakened strains of lofty melody, which are treasured up in our hearts, among our fondest and most enduring recollections.

Entire abstraction from the world, is generally incompatible with our duties, and, indeed, inconsistent with our natures. It is more frequently the result of disappointment and misanthropy, than of a sincere love for the beauties of nature, or for the pleasures of tranquil and philosophical reflection. But an aversion to solitude and contemplation, may usually be considered as an evidence of a frivolous mind, or of a bad heart, which seeks relief from its own convictions, in bustle and gaiety. It is true, that education, habits, and certain constitutional propensities, may have a material effect; but it is equally true, that reflecting men, even when engaged in the busy concerns of life, often turn aside into the less frequented paths, to commune with their own hearts, and to ponder on the deep mysteries within them. Looking above and around them, on all the wonders of creation, and elevating their thoughts through the various grades of being, to the "first Good, first Perfect, and first Fair," they feel the kindlings of devotion, and involuntarily exclaim,

"These are thy wondrous works, Parent of Good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame!
Thyself how wondrous then!"

"That man," says Young, "is the true hero, who dares to meet his naked heart alone." It is certainly of the greatest importance to every rational being, and especially to one who is accountable for his actions, to accustom himself to self examination; to ascertain the predominating impulses of his mind, and the engrossing objects of his cares and affections, and to enquire how far they are sanctioned by the rules which he professes to revere. One great cause of the neglect of religon is the want of self-examination. Men are fearful of examining their actions, because their judgments condemn what their inclinations approve; and in this voluntary blindness, they grope their way through life, to the brink of eternity.

But apart from these considerations, a habit of solitary reflection is highly valuable. All who have been truly great, in philosophy, in literature, or in public life, have been accustomed to patient reflection; and to this habit we are indebted, in a considerable degree, for the discoveries of Newton, the mighty strains of Milton, and the practical wisdom of Washington and Franklin.

He who can find no amusement in his own reflections, is dependent upon others for a relief from ennui; and consequently subject to disappointment from caprice or treachery. He flies from one amusement to another, and runs a tedious round, which frequent repetition renders insipid, but which is nevertheless preferable to the insupportable burthen of his own thoughts. But he who is accustomed to this mental abstraction possesses an inexhaustible fund of gratification, to which he can have access at all times, and in all situations. In a crowd he may amuse himself with observations upon human character and manners; and in retirement, he can weigh opinions, canvass sentiments, and carefully select and arrange the acquisitions which he has made in reading or conversation.

There are many hours, even in the busiest life, which are necessarily spent in seclusion from the eye of our dearest friends. To render these agreeable and profitable, is an object of no trifling importance, and there can be no method better adapted to this end, than a habit of reflection, of investigating our own hearts, correcting our errors, and rectifying those "minor faults," our virtues.

Columbian Star.

Extract from a communication in the Christian Observer for April, 1822.

The late Rev. J. W. Fletcher, of the Methodist Espicopal Church.

"His *courage* and *intrepidity* were very remarkable.—There is an anecdote related by his biographers on this subject, so striking, that I cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to your readers. Mr. Fletcher had a very profligate nephew, a military man, who had been dismissed from the Sardian service for base and ungentlemanly conduct. He had engaged in two or three duels, and dissipated his resources in a career of vice and extravagance. This desperate youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General de Gons, and, presenting a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would immediately advance him five hundred crowns. The general, though a brave man, well knew what a desperado he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time expostulating freely with him on his conduct. The young man rode off triumphantly with his ill-gotten acquisition. In the evening passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he determined to call on him, and began with informing him what general de Gons had done; and as a proof, exhibited the draft under De Gons's own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew, and looked at it with astonishment. Then, after some remarks, putting it into his pocket, said,—"It strikes me, young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some indirect method; and in honesty I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation." The nephew's pistol was immediately at his breast. 'My life,' replied Mr. Fletcher with perfect calmness, 'is secure in the protection of an Almighty Power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and of your rashness.' This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than his brother. 'Afraid of death!' rejoined Mr. Fletcher; 'do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of life, to be afraid of death now? No, sir; it is for you to fear death. *You* are a gamester and a cheat, yet you call yourself a gentleman! You are the seducer of female innocence, and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and for this you style yourself a man of honour! Look there, sir; the broad eye of heaven is fixed upon us. Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and for ever punish your soul in hell.' The unhappy man turned pale, and trembled alternately with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus menaced, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in language truly paternal, till he had fairly disarmed and subdued him. He would not return his brother's draft, but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him, and, after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side and many fair promises on the other.—The power of courage, founded on piety and principle, together with its influence in overcoming the wildest and most desperate profligacy, were never more finely illustrated than by this anecdote. It deserves to be put into the hands of every self-styled 'man of honour,' to show him how far superior is the courage that dares to die, though it dares not sin, to the boasted prowes of a mere man of the world. How utterly contemptible does the desperation of a duellist appear, when contrasted with the noble intrepidity of such a Christian soldier as the humble Vicar of Madeley!"

It is impossible to reflect upon the men and things of the American revolution, without being ready to apprehend that certan individuals were seemingly raised up to fill certain parts in the proceedings to be had for establishing the republic:—such as *Washington* for his cold, calculating discretion and patient courage; Franklin, for his wonderful mind and profound knowledge of things; S. Adams, for his zeal and skill in managing men; J. Adams, for his energy; Warren, for his amiable devotion; Hancock, for his firmness; Jefferson, for the beautiful simplicity of his principles and talents; Greene, for his resources in time of difficulty; Putnam, for his blunt honesty; Gates, for his perseverance and sincerity; Wayne, for his impetuosity; Read, for his incorruptibility; Charles Thompson, for his fidelity; Henry, for his eloquence; Marion, for his enterprize; Morris, for his skill in "ways and means;" Dickinson, for moderation—and so on through a list of heroes and sages, whose names are as lasting as the history of their country, and recorded in the hearts of their countrymen; among whom is that of Chase, who first declared independence in congress, and "swore by the Almighty that he owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain." All these, and many other characters, were necessary to fill up the various branches of business belonging to the state of the times, and that they accomplished the work gloriously, is the pride and boast of millions of freemen. No age presented a more splendid constellation of talents—none was ever more conspicuous for integrity. With an abundance of the means of corruption at hand, which the enemy was disposed to use most freely, one, only one, prominent person was purchased; and no one, having embarked in the revolution, ever drew back.—*Niles' Register.*

Fame.—He that pursues fame with a just claim trusts his happiness to the winds; but he that endeavors after it by false merit, has to fear, not only the violence of the storm, but the leaks of his vessel.